United Nations A/C.2/67/L.14

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
22 October 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 25 (a)
Operational activities for development: quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations

Algeria:* draft resolution

Quadrennial comprehensive policy review

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/211 of 22 December 1989, 47/199 of 22 December 1992, 50/120 of 20 December 1995, 52/203 of 18 December 1997, 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, 53/192 of 15 December 1998, 56/201 of 21 December 2001, 59/250 of 22 December 2004, 62/208 of 19 December 2007 and 64/289 of 2 July 2010, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2008/2 of 18 July 2008, 2009/1 of 22 July 2009, 2010/22 of 23 July 2010 and 2011/7 of 18 July 2011 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the importance of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for the development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming also the need to strengthen the United Nations with a view to enhancing its coherence and efficiency, as well as its capacity to address effectively, and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the full range of development challenges of our time,

Recalling the commitment of Member States to enhance the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and credibility of the United Nations system as a shared goal and interest,

Taking note of the efforts made by Member States to enhance their ownership of the development process, including by those countries that volunteered as pilots for the "Delivering as one" initiative,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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Recalling the need to provide the United Nations system with adequate and timely resources with a view to enabling it to carry out its mandates in a coherent, effective and efficient manner,

Recalling also the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing coordination and guidance to the United Nations system to ensure that those policy orientations are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with the present resolution and General Assembly resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 61/16 of 20 November 2006 and 65/285 of 29 June 2011,

Recalling further the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, such as the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 2000,[1] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development of 2002,[2] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation") of 2002,[3] the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4] and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals of 22 September 2010,[5] the outcome documents of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries of 2011[6] and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of 2012, entitled "The future we want",[7]

Reaffirming that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies in the achievement of sustainable development cannot be overemphasized, and recognizing that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

Recognizing that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, and reaffirming that development is a central goal in itself and that it constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of the United Nations operational activities for development,

Recognizing also that the private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, can contribute positively to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales. No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] Resolution 65/1.

[6] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chaps. I and II.

[7] Resolution 66/288, annex.

Goals, and encouraging their further contribution in supporting national development efforts in accordance with national plans and priorities,

Reiterating that the development of national capacities of programme countries is a central goal of the operational activities of the United Nations system, with a view to eradicating poverty and achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development,

Recognizing the urgent and specific needs of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States,

Recognizing also the special needs of Africa,

Recognizing further the particular and diverse development needs of low- and middle-income countries,

I
Introduction

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system[8] and the analysis of funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2010;[9]

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the relevant reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU);[10]

3. *Reaffirms* that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to the development needs of programme countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities are carried out for the benefit of programme countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development;

4. *Underscores* that there is no "one size fits all" approach to development and that development assistance by the United Nations development system should be able to respond to the varying development needs of programme countries and should be in alignment with their national development plans and strategies in accordance with its mandates;

5. *Recognizes* that the strength of the United Nations operational system lies in its legitimacy, at the country level, as a neutral, objective and trusted partner for both programme countries and donor countries;

6. *Stresses* that national Governments have the primary responsibility, ownership and leadership with regard to their countries' development and in coordinating, on the basis of national strategies and priorities, all types of external assistance and cooperation, including those provided by multilateral organizations, in order to effectively integrate such assistance into their development processes;

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[8] A/67/93-E/2012/79 and A/67/320-E/2012/89.

[9] A/67/94-E/2012/80.

[10] See E/2009/103, A/65/71, A/65/394, A/66/308, A/66/348, A/66/380, A/66/717 and A/66/710.

7. *Emphasizes* that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be valued and assessed on the basis of their impact on the programme countries as contributions to enhance the capacity of those countries to pursue poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

8. *Decides* that, with the agreement and consent of the host country, the United Nations development system should assist national Governments in creating an enabling environment in which the links and cooperation between national Governments, the United Nations development system, civil society, national non-governmental organizations and the private sector that are involved in the development process are strengthened, including, as appropriate, during the United Nations Development Assistance Framework preparation process, with a view to seeking new and innovative solutions to development problems in accordance with national policies and priorities;

9. *Recognizes* the important role and comparative advantage of the United Nations development system in supporting national efforts, accelerating progress on the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, addressing inequality and supporting those living in or vulnerable to poverty, and advancing integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development;

10. *Stresses* the need to make the United Nations development system more relevant, coherent, efficient and effective in its support to developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, on the basis of their national development priorities and strategies, and stresses also that reform efforts should enhance organizational efficiency and achieve concrete development results;

11. *Requests* the United Nations development system to continue its efforts to respond to national development plans, policies and priorities, which constitute the only viable frame of reference for programming operational activities at the country level, on the basis of national leadership, and to pursue full integration of operational activities for development at the country level with national planning and programming, under the leadership of national Governments, at all stages of the process, while ensuring the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders at the national level;

12. *Recognizes* that strengthening the role and capacity of the United Nations development system to assist countries in achieving their development goals requires continuing improvement in its effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact, along with a significant increase in resources and an expansion of its resource base on a continuous, more predictable and assured basis;

13. *Commits* to strengthening the Economic and Social Council within its mandate under the Charter, as a principal organ in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, recognizes its key role in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and looks forward to the review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on the strengthening of the Council;

14. *Recognizes* that the individual United Nations funds, programmes and agencies have specific experience and expertise, derived from, and in line with, their mandates and strategic plans, and stresses, in this regard, that improvement of

coordination and coherence at the country level should be undertaken in a manner that recognizes the respective mandates and roles and enhances the effective utilization of resources and the unique expertise of all United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies;

15. *Also recognizes* that foreign occupation hinders the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals and has acute, adverse and complex economic, social and environmental consequences, and urges the United Nations development system to strengthen its programmes of assistance to peoples living under foreign occupation through adequate resources and effective operational activities;

16. *Reaffirms* the central role of Governments in contributing to the work of the United Nations development system, while recognizing the importance of increasing the capacity of that system to engage in innovative partnerships, at the international level, with new and emerging stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and foundations;

17. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations system to work seamlessly across its entities, funds and programmes and specialized agencies by enhancing coordination within programme countries and building strong linkages within country programmes at the national, regional and global levels;

18. *Recognizes* the importance of improving strategic planning as well as of consistent, reliable and comprehensive statistical data and analysis about United Nations operational activities in order to provide an understanding of evolutions and trends contributing to sound policy decisions and to effectively implement the present resolution;

II
Funding of operational activities of the United Nations for development

A. General principles

19. *Stresses* the need for adequate quantity and quality of funding for operational activities as well as the need to make funding more stable, predictable, effective and efficient;

20. *Also stresses* that core resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and in this regard notes with concern that the share of core contributions to United Nations funds and programmes has declined in recent years, and recognizes the need for Member States and organizations to address, on a continuous basis, the imbalance between core and non-core resources;

21. *Acknowledges* efforts by developed countries to increase resources for development, including commitments by some developed countries to increase official development assistance, notes with concern the overall decline in official development assistance in the period from 2008 to 2011, urges donor countries to fulfil all their official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance by 2015, as well as the target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent for official development assistance to least

developed countries, and urges those developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts in this regard in accordance with their commitments;

B. Enhancing overall funding, particularly core resources

22. *Urges* donor countries to substantially increase their voluntary contributions to the core regular budgets of the United Nations development system, in particular its funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and to contribute on a multi-year basis, in a sustained and predictable manner;

23. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the United Nations funds and programmes to report to their governing bodies by the end of 2013 on concrete measures taken to broaden the donor base and increase the number of donor countries and other partners making financial contributions to the United Nations development system in order to reduce the reliance of the system on a limited number of donors;

24. *Also requests* the specialized agencies and the United Nations funds and programmes to further improve their capacity to report on and communicate their mandates, needs and results achieved to the general public, including through the use of traditional media, social networks and the Internet, as a means of raising public awareness in favour of increasing core contributions to their regular budgets;

25. *Further requests*, in this regard, the specialized agencies and the United Nations funds and programmes to inform the Economic and Social Council, at its operational activities segment, from 2013 on, of improvements made in communicating to the general public their mandates, needs and results;

26. *Encourages* the United Nations funds and programmes to continue to actively engage with the Bretton Woods Institutions, the regional development banks, civil society, the private sector and foundations with a view to diversifying potential sources of core funding for its operational activities for development, in alignment with the core principles of the United Nations development system and with full respect for the national priorities of programme countries;

27. *Invites* developing countries to consider contributing to the core regular budgets of the United Nations operational activities for development in a manner consistent with their capacities;

28. *Expresses* its deepest concern over the lack of progress in the development and operationalization of the concept of the "critical mass" of core resources, and reiterates its call to the governing bodies of the United Nations funds and programmes to consider, on the basis of concrete proposals to be submitted by the respective United Nations funds and programmes by the end of 2013, the most appropriate process towards arriving at a critical mass of core funding for each fund and programme, according to their individual mandates;

29. *Decides*, in this regard, that the concept of a critical mass must include a level of core resources adequate to respond to the needs of the programme countries through programmatic activities, to produce the results expected in strategic plans as well as to finance administrative and managerial costs;

C. Improving the predictability and quality of resources

30. *Recognizes* that the United Nations development system should prioritize the allocation of core regular resources and incentivize the allocation of non-core resources that are more flexible, less earmarked and better aligned with the priorities of programme countries and with the strategic plans of United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes;

31. *Notes* that the increased use of restrictively earmarked non-core resources reduces the influence of the governing bodies, increases transaction costs and leads to the fragmentation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and can thus constrain their effectiveness;

32. *Recognizes* the need for organizations to attain, on a continuous basis, an adequate balance between core and non-core resources, based on the unique mandate, structure and programmes of individual entities, while noting that some non-core resources may supplement the regular resource base of the United Nations development system to support operational activities for development;

33. *Stresses* the need to avoid the use of core resources to subsidize non-core financed activities, as well as the use of core resources to cover costs related to the management of extrabudgetary funds and their programme activities;

34. *Urges* Member States making non-core contributions to reduce transaction costs, assign resources, as much as possible, at the beginning of the annual planning period, while ensuring a minimum one-year duration of implementation, streamline and harmonize requirements related to reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and limit earmarking to, at least, a broader, sector-specific level in accordance with national priorities;

D. Ensuring full cost recovery

35. *Notes with deep concern* the non-compliance with paragraphs 116 and 117 of resolution 62/208;

36. *Requests*, in this regard, the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies, as appropriate, to adopt a decision to implement, by the end of 2013, harmonized differentiated cost recovery rates, with a view to ensuring full cost recovery, and also requests that:

(a) Cost recovery rates applied to local self-supporting contributions do not exceed 3 per cent;

(b) Cost recovery rates applied to contributions for the promotion of South-South cooperation and to emergency humanitarian assistance do not exceed 7 per cent;

(c) A cost recovery rate no greater than 15 per cent is applied to multi-donor trust funds and thematic trust funds;

(d) A cost recovery rate of over 20 per cent is applied to programme-specific, country-specific non-core contributions;

37. *Requests* specialized agencies and United Nations funds and programmes, as appropriate, to report annually to their respective governing bodies on the collection and use of resources received as cost recovery, including cost-sharing,

with a view to ensuring that full cost recovery is achieved and that core resources released are used for programmatic activities;

38. *Expresses its deep concern* over the non-compliance with paragraph 37 of resolution 64/289, and reiterates its request that the Secretary-General, from 2013 on, include information on all existing multi-donor trust funds and thematic trust funds, including information on their mandates, performance and governance structures, in the annual report, on financial statistics to the Economic and Social Council, with a view to further improving the participation of Member States in their governance;

39. *Requests* United Nations agencies administering multi-donor trust funds to report on the administration of those funds, including information on the mandates, performance and governance structures of the funds, to their respective governing bodies on an annual basis, from 2013 on, in order to ensure better complementarity between funds provided through multi-donor trust funds and funds provided through other funding sources and with a view to further improving the participation of Member States in their governance;

40. *Urges* the specialized agencies and the United Nations funds and programmes to submit for the consideration of their respective governing bodies, by the end of 2013, concrete proposals for the improvement of intergovernmental governance and oversight of programme- and project-specific non-core funding by, inter alia, including in their annual reports an assessment of how such funding is aligned with the strategic plans of the respective organizations;

III
Strengthening the intergovernmental governance of operational activities of the United Nations for development

41. *Reaffirms* the need for continuously enhancing the transparency of the activities of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and of the United Nations Development Group, in particular to ensure their effective interaction with and improve their responsiveness to Member States, while respecting their mandates and working methods, and in this regard requests:

(a) The Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the Chief Executives Board, to further enhance the quality and quantity of information on the website of the Board and to publish and make available to Member States the inter-agency agreements and decisions of the Board;

(b) The Secretary-General, in his capacity as the Chair of the Chief Executives Board, to ensure a transparent and balanced approach in its priority-setting, to implement and report on the decisions of relevant intergovernmental bodies and to include appropriate information on the work of the Board in its annual overview report to the Economic and Social Council, which is also studied by the Committee for Programme and Coordination, in order to promote more effective dialogue;

(c) The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, as Chair of the United Nations Development Group, to consult the pertinent intergovernmental multilateral governance structures, including the executive boards and governing councils, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in order to obtain a clear mandate and/or formal authorization before

committing the United Nations development system, its resources and policies to specific non-United Nations processes;

(d) The President of the Economic and Social Council to continue to convene periodic briefings for Member States and the Secretariat following the biannual sessions of the Chief Executives Board, taking into account the need to schedule the briefings within a time frame that permits the full utilization of such opportunities by Member States for an effective dialogue with the Board regarding its activities;

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the analytical quality of system-wide reporting on funding for United Nations operational activities for development, including the coverage, timeliness, reliability, quality and comparability of system-wide data, definitions and classifications;

43. *Decides* that, with effect from 1 January 2014, the executive boards of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme shall consist of forty-one members, as follows:

(a) Ten from the African States;

(b) Ten from the Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Four from the Eastern European States;

(d) Six from the Latin American and Caribbean States;

(e) Five from the Western European and other States;

(f) Six from contributing countries;

44. *Also decides* that the six seats allocated to countries contributing to the core resources shall be distributed as follows:

(a) Four seats to be allocated on each executive board to four of the largest providers of voluntary core contributions to the respective fund or programme, to be selected by and from among the top ten such providers;

(b) Two seats to be allocated on each executive board to two developing countries not members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that provide voluntary core contributions to the respective fund or programme, to be selected by and from among the top ten such providers, with due consideration being given to geographical balance;

45. *Further decides* that the above allocations should be in accordance with the list provided by the Secretary-General of the average annual voluntary contributions of Member States in the previous three calendar years to the core budgets of each fund and programme and that, in the case of executive boards shared by two or more funds and programmes, the sum of contributions to the core budgets of all agencies sharing the same executive board shall be considered for the purpose of the selection of the seats reserved for the top contributors to core resources;

46. *Decides* that a Member State can be selected from only one category at any one time;

47. *Also decides* that the Economic and Social Council shall elect members to the executive boards, in accordance with established practice;

48. *Further decides* that, in the case of the World Food Programme, seventeen members of the Executive Board representing the different regional groups shall be elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the other seventeen by the Economic and Social Council and that the election for the thirty-fifth seat representing a regional group shall rotate every three years from the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council, starting with the former;

49. *Invites* the governing bodies of all the other specialized agencies and United Nations funds and programmes to consider, where appropriate, ways to ensure better geographical representation in their composition and to incentivize the allocation of core resources by, inter alia, considering reserving seats for the top contributors to their core resources and to report to the General Assembly by the end of 2014 on measures taken in that regard, where appropriate;

50. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the United Nations funds and programmes to include in the annual reports submitted to their governing bodies, from 2013 on, information on the criteria for the selection of staff, especially in the Professional and higher categories, as well as on measures taken to secure the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity while ensuring geographical representation and gender balance;

IV
Contribution of United Nations operational activities to national capacity development and development effectiveness

A. Capacity-building and development

51. *Recognizes* that capacity development and ownership of national development strategies are essential for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and calls upon United Nations development system organizations to provide further support to the efforts of developing countries to establish and/or maintain effective national institutions and to support the implementation and, as necessary, the devising of national strategies for capacity-building, including policy advisory support, to deal with emerging global challenges;

52. *Emphasizes* the need for enhanced capacity-building for sustainable development, and in this regard calls for the strengthening of technical and scientific cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and reiterates the importance of human resources development, including training, the exchange of experience and expertise, knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacity, including planning, management and monitoring capacities;

53. *Stresses* that capacity development is a core function of the United Nations development system and one of the key interrelated principles that must be applied at the country level, and in this regard notes the efforts undertaken by the United Nations Development Group to identify capacity gaps, in particular the 2007 common country assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework guidelines and the users' guide of 2009 and 2010;

54. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system to strengthen its focus on developing national capacities for development planning, data collection and analysis, implementation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, with an emphasis on the effective integration of the economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development, and in this regard recognizes that developing countries must have full access to the mandates and resources of the United Nations development system, including the knowledge base and expertise of all resident and non-resident agencies;

55. *Also calls upon* the United Nations development system to further support the capacity-building and capacity development of developing countries, upon their request, and to effectively coordinate and evaluate the impact of external development assistance in line with national development plans and priorities;

56. *Requests* the United Nations development system to support the development of specific frameworks aimed at enabling programme countries, upon their request, to design, monitor and evaluate results in the development of their capacities to achieve national development goals and strategies;

57. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations to adopt measures that ensure sustainability in capacity-building activities, and reiterates that the United Nations development system should use to the fullest extent possible and strengthen national execution and available national expertise and technologies as the norm in the implementation of operational activities by focusing on national structures and avoiding, wherever possible, the practice of establishing parallel implementation units outside of national and local institutions;

58. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system to continue to strengthen national execution bearing in mind the importance of building national capacity, simplifying procedures and aligning them with national procedures;

59. *Stresses* the need to attach high priority to substantially increasing procurement from developing countries, in order to promote collective self-reliance, while paying due respect to the principles of international competitive bidding, and in this regard emphasizes the importance for all parts of the United Nations system of setting specific goals for increasing procurement from developing countries;

60. *Emphasizes* the importance of technology transfer to developing countries and recalls the provisions on technology transfer, finance, access to information and intellectual property rights agreed on in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3] in particular its call to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and in this regard urges Member States and the United Nations system to support the promotion and transfer of new and emerging technologies to programme countries;

61. *Stresses* that programme countries, in order to meet the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, should have access to new and emerging technologies, which requires technology transfer, technical cooperation and the building and nurturing of scientific and technological capacity to participate in the development and adaptation to local conditions of those technologies, and in this regard requests the United Nations

development system to strengthen its role of facilitating access by developing countries to new and emerging technologies;

62. *Urges* all organizations of the United Nations development system, with the full participation of developing countries, to intensify inter-agency sharing of information at the system-wide level on good practices and experience gained, results achieved, benchmarks and indicators, and monitoring and evaluation criteria concerning their capacity-building and capacity-development activities;

B. Poverty eradication

63. *Reaffirms* that eradicating poverty is one of the greatest global challenges facing the world today, particularly in Africa, in least developed countries, in landlocked developing countries, in small island developing States and in middle-income countries, and underlines the importance of accelerating sustainable, broad-based and inclusive economic growth, including full, productive employment generation and decent work;

64. *Acknowledges* that the eradication of poverty through the development of national capacities in developing countries should continue to be a core focus area for the United Nations development system and that its development programmes and projects should attempt to address this greatest global challenge as their underlying objective;

65. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and the United Nations funds and programmes to consider addressing the root causes of extreme poverty and hunger when designing their overall policy for development for the next four years;

66. *Emphasizes* the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, while stressing the importance of addressing the root causes of poverty and challenges to its eradication through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at the national, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels;

67. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and the United Nations funds and programmes to support Member States, upon their request, in addressing the challenges of poverty eradication by promoting, inter alia, pro-poor growth, employment generation, productive capacities, social protection and productive inclusion;

68. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system to promote the development of sector-wide education policies and to contribute to international advocacy for eradicating poverty, including through the improvement of education and vocational training;

69. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to share good practices of programmes and policies which address inequalities for the benefit of those living in poverty and promote their active participation in the design and implementation of such programmes and policies, with the aim of accelerating progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and informing the discussions on the way forward after 2015;

C. South-South cooperation and development of national capacities

70. *Reaffirms* its view of South-South cooperation as a manifestation of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South that contributes to their national well-being, their national and collective self-reliance and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and that South-South cooperation and its agenda have to be set by countries of the South and should continue to be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit;

71. *Reaffirms* the increased importance of South-South cooperation, and in this regard calls upon the funds, programmes, specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system to mainstream support to South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation into the regular country-level programming of operational activities for development, to strengthen support mechanisms at the global and regional levels, including drawing upon the knowledge networks of global entities and the capacities of the regional commissions and the United Nations development system regional teams, and to help developing countries, at their request and with their ownership and leadership, to develop capacities to maximize the benefits and impact of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation in order to achieve their national goals, with special emphasis on the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

72. *Calls upon* donors and other stakeholders, upon request, to strengthen their support for South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, especially by mobilizing financial resources on a sustainable basis and by providing technical assistance;

73. *Requests* the United Nations development system to intensify its information-sharing and reporting on support to and results achieved through South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation;

74. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, and calls upon the United Nations development system to provide the Office with further support to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

75. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present a proposal for improving the United Nations institutional arrangements in terms of overall system-wide policy frameworks, governance, coordination, structures, mechanisms and dedicated resources, including a proposal for funding of the system-wide coordination, advocacy and mainstreaming activities of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015, through the use of a grant arrangement;

76. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take measures to avoid the reduction of the amount allocated annually to the fixed line for South-South cooperation under the programming arrangements of the United Nations Development Programme;

77. *Requests* the heads of the specialized agencies, the United Nations funds and programmes and the regional commissions to pay special attention to the implementation of South-South cooperation projects managed or supported by the

United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, regardless of their financial scale;

D. Gender equality and women's empowerment

78. *Welcomes* the full operationalization of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), notes that its establishment and the conduct of its work should lead to more effective coordination, coherence and gender mainstreaming across the United Nations, and recognizes its role of assisting Member States and the United Nations system in progressing more effectively and efficiently towards the goals of achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women;

79. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations development system to substantially increase the investment in and focus on outcomes and outputs relating to gender equality and the empowerment of women in United Nations development framework programmes, such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, including through the full and effective implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework guidelines on gender equality and the empowerment of women;

80. *Reiterates its call* upon the organizations of the United Nations development system, within their organizational mandates, to mainstream a gender perspective and to pursue gender equality and the empowerment of women in their country programmes, planning instruments and sector-wide programmes and to articulate specific country-level goals and targets in this field in accordance with national development strategies;

81. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations development system to strengthen the coordination of gender-responsive operational activities through existing coordination mechanisms at the country level and in partnership, where appropriate, with other relevant entities and national partners;

82. *Welcomes* the development of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, under the leadership of UN-Women, and its adoption by the Chief Executives Board on 13 April 2012, as an accountability framework to be fully implemented by the United Nations system, and calls upon the United Nations system to actively engage in its roll-out;

83. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to undertake a system-wide evaluation of the effectiveness, value added and impact of the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women as a tool for performance monitoring and accountability for submission to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

84. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system to acquire sufficient technical expertise for gender mainstreaming in programme planning and implementation to ensure that gender dimensions are systematically addressed and, in this regard, to draw on the gender expertise available in the United Nations system, including in UN-Women, to assist in the preparation of the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and other development programming frameworks;

85. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations development system to ensure that its various existing accountability mechanisms provide for more coherent, accurate and effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting on gender equality results and on the tracking of gender-related resource allocation and expenditure, including through the promotion of the use, where appropriate, of gender markers, and to encourage the use by United Nations country teams of gender accountability mechanisms to assist and improve their performance at the country level;

86. *Encourages* the organizations of the United Nations development system to collect, analyse and disseminate comparable data, disaggregated by gender and age, in a regular and systematic manner in order to guide country programming, and to support the preparation of organization-wide and country-level documents, such as the strategic, programmatic and results-based frameworks, and to continue to refine their tools for measuring progress and impact;

87. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations development system, within their organizational mandates, to further improve their institutional accountability mechanisms and to include intergovernmentally agreed gender equality results and gender-sensitive indicators in their strategic frameworks;

88. *Also calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations development system to continue efforts to achieve gender balance in appointments within the United Nations system at the central, regional and country levels for positions that affect operational activities for development, including appointments of resident coordinators and other high-level officers, with due regard to the representation of women from programme countries, in particular developing countries, and keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation;

E. Transition from relief to development

89. *Recognizes* that the United Nations development system has a vital role to play in situations of transition from relief to development;

90. *Stresses* the need for transitional activities to be undertaken under national ownership, and requests the United Nations development system to contribute in this regard to the development of national capacities at all levels to manage the transition process;

91. *Calls upon* donors and countries in a position to do so to provide timely, predictable and sustained financial contributions for the operational activities of the United Nations system for the early recovery and long-term development of countries in transition from relief to development;

92. *Requests* the United Nations development system to respond to requests from countries affected by disasters or conflicts that are in transition from relief to development to support their national priorities, while recognizing the differences in these situations;

93. *Recognizes* the important role that effective and responsive resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator systems can play in situations of transition from relief to development;

94. *Calls* for further strengthening of the coordination role of the resident coordinator in countries undergoing transition, and in this regard requests the members of the United Nations development system to take immediate steps to fully

implement the management and accountability system to enable the resident coordinator to effectively and efficiently coordinate operational activities for development of the United Nations system in countries in situations of transition from relief to development;

95. *Requests* the United Nations development system to assign priority to providing adequate and sustained financial and technical support to ensure effective strategic and operational planning and coordination capacity in the offices of resident coordinators in countries in situations of transition from relief to development;

96. *Invites* the United Nations development system to take into account, in its assistance to countries emerging from conflict that are on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission, the advisory role that the Commission can play in relation to peacebuilding and recovery strategies, with a view to helping countries lay the foundation for their economic and social recovery and development and ensuring national ownership of the peacebuilding process;

97. *Requests* the members of the United Nations development system, upon the request of affected countries, to further delegate authority in the areas of programming and allocation of resources to field representatives of United Nations entities, in order to enable the respective entities to respond effectively and efficiently to national needs and priorities in countries in situations of transition from relief to development;

98. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to strengthen operational partnerships with other multilateral organizations and other partners working in countries in situations of transition from relief to development, particularly the World Bank, as appropriate;

V
Improved functioning of the United Nations development system

A. United Nations Development Assistance Framework

99. *Reaffirms* the central role and the importance of the active participation of national Governments during the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework process, in order to enhance national appropriation and achieve full alignment of operational activities with national priorities, planning and programming;

100. *Requests* resident coordinators and United Nations country teams to strengthen consultation with national Governments and relevant stakeholders, including civil society and non-governmental organizations, with the agreement of national Governments, with a view to ensuring that the development and implementation of all United Nations planning and programming documents are fully aligned with national development needs and priorities;

101. *Recognizes* that the country-level presence of the United Nations system should be tailored to meet the specific development needs of programme countries, as required to implement national plans, strategies and programmes to be supported by the United Nations development system, and that the United Nations system at the country level should be structured and composed in such a way that it corresponds to ongoing and projected cooperation programmes, in line with the

priorities agreed with the national authorities, rather than to the institutional structure of the United Nations system;

102. *Reaffirms* the value of the full participation of the specialized agencies, the regional commissions, the Secretariat and other non-resident agencies in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and other planning and programming processes, in accordance with their mandates, and requests the resident coordinators to proactively seek their participation;

103. *Emphasizes* that programme countries should have access to and benefit from the full range of mandates and resources of the United Nations development system, whereby the national Governments should determine which resident and non-resident United Nations organizations will best respond to specific needs and priorities of the individual country, including, in the case of non-resident agencies, through hosting arrangements with resident organizations, as appropriate;

104. *Requests* the United Nations development system to take measures, in full consultation with Member States, to simplify and improve the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and agency-specific programming instruments, processes and reporting requirements, including through reducing the workload of national Governments and other partners, decreasing the time necessary for the preparation of relevant documents, ensuring alignment with Government planning cycles, improving the focus on results and promoting better division of labour within the United Nations system at the country level;

B. Resident coordinator system

105. *Stresses* that the resident coordinator system, while managed by the United Nations Development Programme, is owned by the United Nations development system as a whole and that its functioning should be participatory, collegial and accountable, and in this context reaffirms the importance of the implementation of previous resolutions of the General Assembly regarding the United Nations presence at the country level, and reiterates the central role of resident coordinators in making possible the coordination of United Nations operational activities for development at the country level to improve the effectiveness of the response to the national development priorities of programme countries, including through appropriate resources and accountability;

106. *Decides* to improve the management of the resident coordinator system by:

(a) Ensuring that the profiles of the resident coordinators are aligned with the needs and priorities of the countries;

(b) Ensuring the participation on an equal footing of all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes present in the country, in proposing and nominating candidates for the position of resident coordinator for the consideration of the United Nations development system;

(c) Achieving diversification in terms of geographical distribution and gender, in line with United Nations values;

(d) Ensuring appropriate training for potential candidates;

107. *Urges* the United Nations development system to continue to provide further financial, technical and organizational support for the resident coordinator

system, and, owing to the current financial constraints that the resident coordinator system is facing, requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the members of the United Nations development system, to submit for the consideration of Member States, by the end of 2013, concrete proposals on modalities for the funding of the resident coordinator system, including through the use of regular budgetary resources of the United Nations, in order to ensure that resident coordinators have the necessary stable and predictable resources to fulfil their mandate effectively, without compromising resources allocated to programmatic activities;

108. *Calls upon* all the members of the United Nations development system:

(a) To fully implement and monitor the implementation of the management and accountability system for the resident coordinator system, including strengthening the firewall and mutual accountability for results;

(b) To decentralize authority from headquarters to their country-level representatives for making decisions on programmatic and financial matters, as appropriate, related to the programming activities at the country level of their own agencies, funds and programmes;

(c) To ensure that the offices of the resident coordinators are well equipped and have the necessary management resources to duly respond to the needs of programme countries and to enable the resident coordinators to fulfil their mandates effectively;

(d) To strengthen coordination with all development partners at the country level, upon the agreement of the national Government, in support of national development plans and priorities;

(e) To guarantee the appropriate level of resources to ensure staff development so that the United Nations development system has the right mix of capacities and skills, including for high-quality policy and programme advice, and the highest standards of leadership skills, management training and continuous learning to provide effective capacity development and other support in response to national needs and priorities;

C. "Delivering as one"

109. *Takes note* of the outcome of the independent evaluation of lessons learned from "Delivering as one", as presented in the note by the Secretary-General;[11]

110. *Recognizes* the experience of the voluntary adoption of "Delivering as one" by a number of programme countries as an important initiative for enhancing the coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations development system, resulting in closer alignment with national priorities, greater empowerment of national authorities, enhancement of cross-sectoral work and the provision of more policy-oriented strategic support to national development efforts in those countries implementing "Delivering as one";

111. *Emphasizes* that the principle of voluntary adoption of the "Delivering as one" and "No one size fits all" approaches should be maintained so that the United Nations system can tailor its approach to partnership with individual programme countries in a way that best suits their national needs, realities, priorities and

[11] A/66/859.

planning modalities, as well as their achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, other internationally agreed development goals and the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, in the framework of a holistic and comprehensive concept of development;

112. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to provide programme countries that are considering adoption of the "Delivering as one" approach with information on such issues as guidance on programming, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting, funding mechanisms and support to the resident coordinator system with a view to enabling them to take an informed decision on modalities for the delivery of assistance;

113. *Requests* the United Nations development system to continue to support all programme countries, regardless of the modality for the delivery of assistance they prefer to adopt, including those that are voluntarily implementing the "Delivering as one" approach, in accordance with their development plans and priorities;

114. *Recognizes* that joint programming is a useful tool for promoting greater coherence in the "Delivering as one" countries and a pivotal component of the "Delivering as one" approach, and in this regard encourages the United Nations development system to further strengthen joint programming in programme countries implementing the "Delivering as one" approach;

115. *Emphasizes* the importance of sharing information on a voluntary basis regarding the implementation of the pilot initiative on "Delivering as one";

D. Regional dimensions

116. *Recognizes* the contribution of interregional, regional and subregional cooperation to addressing development challenges related to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

117. *Encourages*, in this regard, the United Nations development system to strengthen collaboration with regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations and regional banks, as appropriate and consistent with their respective mandates;

118. *Requests* the regional commissions to further develop their analytical capacities to support country-level development initiatives at the request of the programme countries, and to support measures for more intensive inter-agency collaboration at the regional and subregional levels;

119. *Urges* regional and subregional organizations, including the regional commissions and their subregional offices, to prioritize sustainable development through, inter alia, more efficient and effective capacity-building, development and implementation of regional agreements and arrangements, as appropriate, and exchange of information, best practices and lessons learned;

120. *Recognizes*, in regard to the functioning of the United Nations development system, the importance of aligning regional technical support structures and the regional bureaux to provide support to the United Nations country teams, including enhanced technical, programme and administrative support, increasing their collaboration at the regional level, including through co-location, where appropriate and consistent with the needs of the programme countries of the regions

concerned, and identifying appropriate mechanisms at the subregional level, where appropriate and in close consultation with the programme countries concerned, to respond to specific challenges that cannot be adequately responded to at the regional hubs;

121. *Requests* the funds, programmes, specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations development system at the regional level and the regional commissions to further strengthen cooperation and coordination among themselves and with their respective headquarters, in close consultation with the Governments of the countries concerned and, where appropriate, to include the funds, programmes and specialized agencies that are not represented at the regional level;

122. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations development system, its regional commissions and other regional and subregional entities, as appropriate and consistent with their mandates, to intensify their cooperation and to adopt more collaborative approaches to support country-level development initiatives at the request of recipient countries and to establish and/or improve mechanisms to promote knowledge-sharing on and compile successful development experiences and best practices, through South-South cooperation or triangular schemes, when appropriate, and by improving mechanisms for access to the technical capacities of the United Nations system at the regional and subregional levels;

123. *Takes note* of the assistance provided by the United Nations development system regional teams to United Nations country teams across a range of areas, and requests the United Nations development system regional teams to substantially enhance their support to United Nations country teams in pursuing national development agendas;

E. Simplification and harmonization of business practices

124. *Requests* the United Nations development system funds and programmes and encourages the specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations to further pursue higher-quality, more effective and cost-efficient support services in all programme countries by reducing the duplication of functions and transaction costs through the consolidation of support services at the country level, while ensuring that efficiency savings are directed towards building national capacities, and to report on concrete achievements in this regard to their respective governing bodies by the end of 2014, and requests the funds and programmes to submit plans in this regard to their executive boards by the end of 2013;

125. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to make increased use of national public and private systems for support services, including for procurement, security, information technology, telecommunications, travel and banking, as well as, when appropriate, for planning, reporting and evaluation, and also encourages the United Nations development system to avoid and significantly reduce the number of its parallel project implementation units in programme countries as a means of strengthening national capacities and reducing transaction costs;

126. *Underscores* the importance of the use of national professional staff and national consultants, wherever feasible and to the advantage of the programme countries;

127. *Requests* the Secretary-General as Chair of the Chief Executives Board, to present a proposal on the common definition of operating costs, including direct

and indirect costs, and a common and standardized system of cost control to the executive boards of the funds and programmes by the end of 2014, with a view to their taking a decision on this issue, and in this regard requests the funds and programmes and encourages the specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system to establish such a harmonized cost classification system by 2016;

128. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to support programme countries that wish to establish common premises for the United Nations development agencies, funds and programmes;

129. *Requests* the United Nations development system to prioritize the availability of financial and human resources to further support the effective harmonization and rationalization of business operations, including the option of calculating the amount of programme countries' in-kind contributions and of developing other funding mechanisms in support of innovative and sustainable business solutions supporting the further development and implementation of high-quality, effective and cost-efficient support services, without compromising the allocation of resources to programmatic activities;

130. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system to undertake a study on the feasibility of consolidating the existing learning resources of the United Nations development system in a cost-effective manner, and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

F. Results-based management

131. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report for the next quadrennial comprehensive policy review on improving results-based management in the United Nations development system, with the objective of improving development results as well as organizational effectiveness, in alignment with the national priorities of programme countries;

132. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present, for the consideration of Member States, proposals on reporting on system-wide results;

G. Evaluation of operational activities for development

133. *Welcomes* the enhanced coordination and exchange of experience among the United Nations entities engaged in system-wide evaluation, namely the Joint Inspection Unit, the United Nations Evaluation Group, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, also welcomes the establishment of an interim coordination mechanism for system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development of the United Nations coordinated by the Joint Inspection Unit, and calls for the provision of additional resources to the Unit to enable it to perform its functions in an effective manner;

134. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen independent system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development, stresses in this regard that the Joint Inspection Unit is the only entity within the United Nations system with a specific mandate for independent system-wide evaluation, and acknowledges the reforms initiated by the Unit;

135. *Emphasizes* that programme countries should have greater ownership and leadership in the evaluation of all forms of assistance, including that provided by the United Nations development system, and requests the United Nations development system to pursue and intensify its efforts to strengthen evaluation capacities in programme countries;

136. *Decides* to strengthen the national ownership and leadership of evaluation of operational activities for development at the country level, and in this regard requests the United Nations entities to intensify their efforts to build national capacity in programme countries for the evaluation of operational activities for development, in full consultation with Member States;

137. *Requests* the United Nations Evaluation Group, in cooperation with the Joint Inspection Unit, to develop by the end of 2013 a common policy and methodological framework for system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development;

138. *Requests* the executive boards of the funds and programmes, and encourages the governing bodies of specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations entities, including the United Nations Evaluation Group, to intensify the use of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and system-wide evaluations in lieu of agency-specific evaluations of operational activities for development, wherever possible, particularly in programme countries adopting the "Delivering as one" approach;

VI
Follow-up and monitoring

139. *Reaffirms* that the governing bodies of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system should take appropriate actions for the full implementation of the present resolution, in line with paragraphs 91 and 92 of resolution 56/201;

140. *Underscores* the importance of ensuring that the strategic plans of funds and programmes are consistent with and guided by the comprehensive policy review, which establishes the main intergovernmentally agreed parameters of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

141. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Secretary-General establishing an effective and evidence-based monitoring system for the implementation in the United Nations development system of the resolution on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review;

142. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to undertake an independent evaluation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review process and to submit a report with its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

143. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen the institutional capacity of the United Nations Secretariat to undertake high-quality monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation in the United Nations development system of the resolution on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, as well as the analysis of system-wide funding flows for operational activities for development, in all modalities of development cooperation, including South-South cooperation, with a view to

facilitating informed intergovernmental deliberations and decision-making in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

144. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop, in full consultation with Member States, an evidence-based monitoring and reporting framework for the implementation in the United Nations development system of the resolution on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, anchored in the collection of comprehensive country-level information, data and indicators, and to report on an annual basis to the Economic and Social Council on progress made in the implementation of the resolution on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, and in this regard recognizes the role of the Development Cooperation Forum, as the executive branch of the Economic and Social Council, to assess the progress of the operational activities for development of the United Nations;

145. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in this regard, to conduct biennially a survey among programme country Governments on the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations development system as an input to the monitoring of the implementation of the resolution on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, and also requests the Secretary-General to consolidate the annual reports on the implementation and funding of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review into a single annual publication on operational activities for development of the United Nations system, with the inputs of all funds, programmes, specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations entities, with a view to facilitating informed intergovernmental deliberations at the operational activities segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council;

146. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit a proposal to the General Assembly in the first quarter of 2013 for strengthening the capacity of the United Nations Secretariat for policy review, strategic planning and system-wide statistics, analysis and reporting on funding flows for operational activities for development of the United Nations system, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of policy guidance and oversight provided by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Development Cooperation Forum for the United Nations operational activities for development;

147. R*equests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of information provided by the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive sessions of 2013, 2014 and 2015, detailed reports on results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to the present resolution on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review in order to evaluate the implementation of the resolution, with a view to ensuring its full implementation;

148. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the present resolution in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, inter alia, by making use of relevant documentation, and to make appropriate recommendations.

United Nations A/C.2/67/L.15

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 October 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 22 (b)
Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development

Algeria:* draft resolution

International Migration and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/208 of 23 December 2003, 59/241 of 22 December 2004, 60/227 of 23 December 2005, 61/208 of 20 December 2006, 63/225 of 19 December 2008 and 65/170 of 20 December 2010 on international migration and development, as well as its resolution 60/206 of 22 December 2005 on the facilitation and reduction of the cost of transfer of migrant remittances, its resolutions 62/156 of 18 December 2007 and 64/166 of 18 December 2009 on the protection of migrants and its resolution 62/270 of 20 June 2008 on the Global Forum on Migration and Development,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1] its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals, and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, adopted on 24 December 2008,[2]

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document[3] and follow-up,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 60/1.

[2] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[3] Resolution 63/303, annex.

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Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of 2012 and its outcome document entitled "The future we want",[4]

Recalling further the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[5]

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[6] and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[7] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[7] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[8] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[9] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[10]

Recalling the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[11] and reiterating the call to Member States that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority and the request to the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote and raise awareness of the Convention,

Recalling also the importance of the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, including for migrant workers, the eight fundamental Conventions of that Organization and the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Conference at its ninety-eighth session, as a general framework within which each country can formulate policy packages specific to its situation and national priorities in order to promote a job-intensive recovery and sustainable development,

Recalling further Commission on Population and Development resolution 2006/2 of 10 May 2006,[12]

Bearing in mind the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the 2006 high-level dialogue on international migration and development,[13]

Acknowledging that the 2006 high-level dialogue provided a useful opportunity to address constructively the issue of international migration and development and heightened awareness of the issue,

Reaffirming the resolve to take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and members of their families,

Bearing in mind the obligations of States under international law, as applicable, to exercise due diligence to prevent crimes against migrants, including those perpetrated with racist or xenophobic motivations, to investigate such crimes and to punish the perpetrators and that not doing so violates, and impairs or nullifies

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[4] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[5] Resolution 65/1.

[6] Resolution 217 A (III).

[7] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

[9] Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[10] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[11] Ibid., vol. 2220, No. 39481.

[12] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 5* (E/2006/25), chap. I, sect. B.

[13] A/61/515.

the enjoyment of, the human rights and fundamental freedoms of victims, and urging States to reinforce measures in this regard,

Acknowledging the important and complex interrelationship between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, transit and destination, recognizing that migration brings benefits and challenges to the global community, and confirming the importance of including the matter in relevant debates and discussions held at the international level, including at the United Nations, in relation to development,

Recalling that migrant workers are among the most vulnerable in the context of the financial and economic crisis and that remittances, which are significant private financial sources for households, have been negatively affected by rising unemployment and weak earnings growth among migrant workers in some countries of destination,

Noting with concern that in many countries of destination international migrants are experiencing higher unemployment than non-migrants,

Recognizing the contributions of young migrants to countries of origin and destination, and in that regard encouraging States to consider the specific circumstances and needs of young migrants,

Noting with concern that the adverse impact, particularly on development, of the ongoing world financial and economic crisis has increased the risk of misperceiving the economic effects of migration as negative, and noting in this regard that national public planning should take account of the positive effects that migration has in the medium to long term,

Recognizing that remittance flows constitute sources of private capital, complement domestic savings and are instrumental in improving the well-being of recipients,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[14]

2. *Encourages* efforts by Member States and the international community to continue to promote a balanced, coherent and comprehensive approach to international migration and development, in particular by building partnerships and ensuring coordinated action to develop capacities, including for the management of migration;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of renewing the political will to act cooperatively and constructively in addressing international migration, including regular and irregular migration, to address the challenges and opportunities of international migration in a balanced, coherent and comprehensive manner and to promote respect for and protection of human rights in the development and implementation of policies regarding migration and development;

4. *Emphasizes* that respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants is essential for reaping the benefits of international migration;

5. *Expresses concern* about legislation adopted by some States that results in measures and practices that may restrict the human rights and fundamental

[14] A/67/254.

freedoms of migrants, and reaffirms that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migratory and border security measures, States have the duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants, as the rights of migrants must be respected at all times without any kind of discrimination;

6. *Requests* all Member States, in accordance with their relevant international obligations and commitments, to promote cooperation at all levels in addressing the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration so as to foster a secure, regular and orderly process of migration;

7. *Welcomes* the programmes that allow migrants to integrate fully into society, facilitate family reunification in accordance with the laws and specific criteria of each Member State and promote a harmonious, tolerant and respectful environment, and encourages host countries to take appropriate measures aimed at the full integration of long-term migrants staying legally in the country;

8. *Recognizes* the need for Member States to continue considering the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means of maximizing the development benefits and minimizing the negative impacts, including by exploring ways to lower the transfer costs of remittances, garnering the active engagement of expatriates and fostering their involvement in promoting investment in countries of origin and entrepreneurship among non-migrants;

9. *Reiterates* the need to consider how the migration of highly skilled persons and those with advanced education affects the development efforts of developing countries in order to address the negative impacts and optimize the potential benefits of such migration;

10. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, including the Global Migration Group, within their respective mandates, to continue to address the issue of international migration and development, with a view to integrating migration issues, including gender and youth perspectives and cultural diversity, in a more coherent way, in the context of the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and with respect for human rights, as well as in the context of the elaboration of the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations to support developing countries in their efforts to address migration issues within their respective development strategies in the context of the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

12. *Decides* to convene, every three years, a high-level dialogue on migration and development starting in 2013;

13. *Also decides* to hold a two-day high-level dialogue on migration and development on 3 and 4 October 2013, after the general debate of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, at United Nations Headquarters;

14. *Further decides* that the organizational arrangements for the high-level dialogue shall be as follows:

(a) The overall theme of the high-level dialogue on migration and development will be "Identifying concrete measures that enhance the benefits of international migration, while reducing its costs, for countries of origin, transit and destination and migrants alike";

(b) The high-level dialogue will consist of four plenary meetings and three interactive multi-stakeholder round tables:

(i) Round table 1 will be held in the afternoon of the first day of the high-level dialogue;

(ii) Round tables 2 and 3 will be held in the morning and afternoon of the second day of the high-level dialogue;

(iii) Summaries of the deliberations of the three round-table sessions will be presented orally by the chairs of the round-table sessions during the concluding plenary meeting of the high-level dialogue with a particular focus on outcomes and follow-up by the United Nations system and Member States;

(c) The themes for each of the three round tables will be as follows:

(i) Round table 1 will focus on the effects of international migration on economic and social development, taking into account the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015;

(ii) Round table 2 will focus on measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of all migrants and to prevent and combat smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, with particular reference to their effects on women and children;

(iii) Round table 3 will focus on institutional coherence in addressing international migration;

(d) The three round tables will be co-chaired by one representative from the North and one from the South, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, with due regard for geographical balance, in consultation with regional groups;

15. *Decides* that the participation in the high-level dialogue and its preparatory process will be in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

16. *Invites* Member States and observers to participate in the high-level dialogue at the highest possible level;

17. *Invites* the Holy See, in its capacity as observer State, Palestine, in its capacity as observer, and the European Union, in its capacity as observer, to participate in the high-level dialogue and its preparatory process;

18. *Invites* relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as the International Organization for Migration, to participate to the preparation of the high-level dialogue;

19. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status

with the Economic and Social Council who may participate in the high-level dialogue and to submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis in accordance with past practice;

20. *Also invites* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of other relevant intergovernmental organizations and entities who may participate in the high-level dialogue, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation, and to submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis in accordance with past practice;

21. *Decides* that the high-level dialogue shall result in an intergovernmentally negotiated outcome document, and requests the President of the General Assembly to convene informal consultations at an appropriate date in order to enable sufficient consideration and agreement by Member States prior to the high-level dialogue;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive overview of studies and analyses on the multidimensional aspects of migration and development, including the effects of migration on economic and social development in developed and developing countries;

23. *Invites* the regional commissions and their subregional offices, in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system as well as the International Organization for Migration, to organize discussions to examine regional aspects of international migration and development and to provide inputs, in accordance with their respective mandates, to the preparatory process of the high-level dialogue;

24. *Invites* Member States, through appropriate regional consultative processes and, as appropriate, other major initiatives in the field of international migration, including on international migration and development, to contribute to the high-level dialogue;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", the sub-item entitled "International migration and development";

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/67/L.16

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 October 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Algeria:* draft resolution

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 60/195 of 22 December 2005, 64/200 of 21 December 2009, 65/157 of 20 December 2010 and 66/199 of 22 December 2012, and taking into consideration all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[1], the Programme for Further the Implementation of Agenda 21,[2] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[3] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)[4] and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[5]

Reaffirming the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[6]

Recalling the results of the midterm review of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[7]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annexes I-III.

[2] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[5] See resolution 65/1.

[6] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[7] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.

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Recognizing that the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was confirmed at its third session, held in Geneva from 8 to 13 May 2011, as being the main forum at the global level for strategic advice coordination and partnership development for disaster risk reduction,

Taking note of the special report of Working Groups I and II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change entitled *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*[8] launched in Geneva, in March 2012,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 66/199;[9]

2. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the issue of disaster risk reduction, and encourages Member States and the relevant United Nations bodies to take into consideration the important role of disaster risk reduction activities for, inter alia, the achievement of sustainable development;

3. *Welcomes* the upcoming fourth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, to be held in Geneva from 19 to 23 May 2013, which will focus on the review of the progress concerning the implementation of the commitments undertaken at the first, second and third sessions of the Global Platform, held in 2007, 2009 and 2011, and encourages Member States and other stakeholders to participate with senior-level representation from various sectors;

4. *Decides* to convene the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Japan in early 2015 to review the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015[7] and to adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;

5. *Requests* the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to serve as the secretariat of the Conference and to coordinate preparatory activities in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, including States, international, regional and subregional organizations, the private sector, civil society and the United Nations system;

6. *Encourages* Member States and other stakeholders to actively engage in the consultation process for the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, including through convening of national multi-stakeholder consultations and sharing of lessons learned on managing disaster risks, as well as through active participation in the regional platforms;

7. *Encourages* Member States to give adequate consideration to disaster risk reduction and building of resilience within the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, and in this regard, invites Member States to ensure that the approaches to these two processes are coordinated, complementary and coherent;

8. *Also encourage* Member States, in accordance with their national priorities, to establish and develop national disaster loss databases, and disaster risk mapping and financial tracking systems, in order to support decision-making across all levels of government, and to make full use, as appropriate, of the Hyogo

[8] C. B. Field and others, eds. (New York, Cambridge University Press, 2012).
[9] A/67/335.

Framework for Action monitoring system in supporting the assessment of progress made in disaster risk reduction;

9. *Urges* Member States, in a position to do so to ensure resources and support for strengthening the secretariat of the Strategy, so that it can meet the challenges of the upcoming work on sustainable development and the elaboration of the post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to suggest measures for supporting and strengthening further the secretariat of the Strategy so as to enable it to carry out its work effectively, for discussion and approval by Member States;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction";

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/67/L.17

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
22 October 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (e)
Sustainable development: implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

Algeria:* draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/201 of 22 December 2011 as well as other resolutions relating to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,

Taking note of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,[1] in which the General Assembly recognized the economic and social significance of good land management, including soil, particularly its contribution to economic growth, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture and food security, eradicating poverty, women's empowerment, addressing climate change and improving water availability,

Stressing that desertification, land degradation, and drought are challenges of a global dimension and continue to pose serious challenges to the sustainable development of all countries, in particular developing countries, and stressing also the particular challenges this poses for Africa, the least developed countries and the landlocked developing countries,

Expressing deep concern about the devastating consequences of cyclical drought and famine in Africa, in particular in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 66/288, annex.

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region, and calling for urgent action through short-, medium- and long-term measures at all levels,

Noting the importance of mitigating the effects of desertification, land degradation and drought, including by preserving and developing oases, restoring degraded lands, improving soil quality and improving water management, in order to contribute to sustainable development and poverty eradication,

Concerned by the devastating consequences of extreme weather phenomena characterized by recurrent and long spells of drought, flooding and the increasing frequency and severity of dust storms and sandstorms and their negative impact on the environment and the economy,

Emphasizing the need to promote sustainable land management, sustainable forest management, the restoration of degraded lands and other sustainable development practices, in the context of sustainable development, to ensure that desertification, land degradation and drought, are combated,

Noting also that avoiding land degradation while restoring degraded land is crucial in order for the rural poor to achieve food security and access to energy and water,

Recalling its high-level meeting on the theme "Addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication",

Underlining the cross-sectoral nature of desertification, land degradation and drought mitigation, and in this regard inviting all relevant United Nations organizations to cooperate with the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in supporting an effective response to those challenges,

1. *Takes note* of the reports transmitted by the Secretary-General on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions;[2]

2. *Expresses its commitment* to strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world in the context of sustainable development, and urges Member States to take urgent action to reverse desertification, land degradation and drought, as appropriate, with the assistance of the United Nations system, relevant regional and international organizations, multilateral agencies, major groups and other stakeholders;

3. *Invites* the intergovernmental and other relevant processes on the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 to give due consideration to the issues of desertification, land degradation and drought;

4. *Urges* the United Nations system, relevant regional and international organizations, multilateral agencies, major groups and other stakeholders to contribute towards the achievement of a land-degradation-neutral world;

5. *Resolves* to take coordinated action nationally, regionally and internationally, under the Convention to Combat Desertification, to monitor globally land degradation and restore degraded lands in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, and calls for the implementation of the Convention, taking into account national priorities, circumstances and development strategies;

[2] See A/67/295.

6. *Stresses the importance* of the further development and implementation of scientifically based, sound and socially inclusive methods and indicators for monitoring and assessing the extent of desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as the importance of efforts under way to promote scientific research in accordance with the Convention to Combat Desertification;

7. *Encourages* capacity-building, extension training programmes and scientific studies and initiatives aimed at deepening understanding and raising awareness of the economic, social and environmental benefits of sustainable land management policies and practices;

8. *Underscores* the need to strengthen the scientific base of activities to address desertification and drought in accordance with the Convention to Combat Desertification, and in this context calls for the early implementation of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, at its tenth meeting, to establish an ad hoc working group, taking into account regional balance, to discuss specific options for the provision of scientific advice to its parties, including the establishment of a Scientific Panel, and expresses its support for enhancing the scientific basis of the Convention, including the consideration of a regionally balanced intergovernmental scientific panel on desertification, land degradation and drought;

9. *Welcomes* the convening of the second United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Scientific Conference, on the theme "Economic assessment of desertification, sustainable land management and resilience of arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas", to be held from 4 to 7 February 2013, in Fortaleza, Brazil;

10. *Reiterates* the need for cooperation through the sharing of climate and weather information, forecasting and early warning systems related to desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as to dust storms and sandstorms, at the global, regional and subregional levels, and in this regard, invites States and relevant organizations to cooperate in the sharing of related information, forecasting and early warning systems;

11. *Welcomes* efforts made by the secretariats of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the World Meteorological Organization, in collaboration with a number of United Nations agencies and relevant United Nations offices, international and regional organizations and key national agencies, to organize and hold a high-level meeting on national drought policy in Geneva in March 2013;

12. *Calls for* enhanced support and strengthening of the implementation of the Convention and the ten-year strategic plan and framework, including through mobilizing adequate, predictable and timely financial resources;

13. *Reiterates its invitation* to the Global Environment Facility, in further enhancing resource allocation during future replenishments, to consider increasing allocations to the land degradation focal area;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa";

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/67/L.18

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 October 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (a)
Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Algeria:* draft resolution

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 56/226 of 24 December 2001, 57/253 and 57/270 A of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 64/236 of 24 December 2009 and 65/152 of 20 December 2010, as well as its resolutions 66/197 of 22 December 2011 and 66/288 of 27 July 2012 and all other relevant resolutions on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

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Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[6] as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[7] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus[8] and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[9]

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[10] the Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[11] the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[12] and the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[13]

Recognizing that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries, and that although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[14]

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[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[7] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[8] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[9] Resolution 65/1.

[10] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[11] Resolution S-22/2, annex.

[12] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. i, resolution 1, annex II.

[13] Resolution 65/2.

[14] Resolution 55/2.

Reaffirming the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions,[15] and reiterating that sustainable development is a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities,[16]

Reaffirming also the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",

Recalling the recognition in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", that gender equality and women's empowerment are important for sustainable development and our common future,

Recalling also the commitment to strengthen the Economic and Social Council within its mandate under the Charter of the United Nations, as a principal organ in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, and recognizing its key role in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

Recalling further that the Commission on Sustainable Development has been serving as the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system, and noting that it is to be replaced by the high-level political forum, whose format and organizational aspects are to be determined by an intergovernmental process,

Reaffirming the necessity for coordination and complementarity among all processes relevant to sustainable development, including the processes to consider the development agenda beyond 2015,

1. *Reaffirms* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[6] and urges its speedy implementation by Member States and other stakeholders;

2. *Recalls* the decision in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to establish a universal, intergovernmental, high-level political forum and the decision to launch an intergovernmental and open, transparent and inclusive negotiation process under the General Assembly to define the format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum with the aim of convening its first meeting at the beginning of the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, and, in this regard, calls for the negotiations to start as soon as possible and to conclude by May 2013 in order to give enough time to prepare for convening of the first meeting of the high-level political forum at the beginning of the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly;

[15] See resolution 66/288, annex, para. 3.

[16] See resolution 64/236.

3. *Recommends* that the Commission on Sustainable Development hold one last session for a duration of one week at the beginning of May 2013 to, inter alia, make an overall assessment of its work, in particular in relation to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and to review lessons learned, which would help with the establishment of the high-level political forum and ensure follow-up to the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

4. *Recalls* the decision in the outcome document of the Conference on Sustainable Development to establish an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process on sustainable development goals that is open to all stakeholders, with a view to developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly, and also recalls the decision to constitute an open working group, comprising thirty representatives, which is to present its report in the early part of the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, preferably before the first meeting of the high-level political forum;

5. *Also recalls* the decision in the outcome document of the Conference on Sustainable Development to establish an intergovernmental process, under the auspices of the General Assembly, to propose options on an effective sustainable development financing strategy to facilitate the mobilization of resources and their effective use in achieving sustainable development objectives and the decision to establish an intergovernmental committee comprising thirty experts nominated by regional groups to implement that process, urges the committee of experts, in this regard, to prepare a thorough report to be considered by the Assembly in 2014, and requests the Secretary-General and relevant entities of the United Nations system and invites the international and regional financial institutions to stand ready to support this process;

6. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies[17] as mandated in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and decides to establish an intergovernmental open-ended working group under the auspices of the General Assembly to make proposals, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General, on the format and modalities of such a technology facilitation mechanism; the working group, which is to be serviced by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and supported by a pool of experts, should report to the Assembly before the end of the sixty-seventh session;

7. *Stresses* the need for synergy and coordination among all of these processes so that they all feed into the development of the sustainable development goals and the establishment of the high-level political forum, as well as the processes to develop the development agenda beyond 2015, and also stresses the need for all of these processes to be mutually supportive;

8. *Welcomes* the decision in the outcome document of the Conference on Sustainable Development to convene a third international conference on small island developing States in 2014, and, in this regard, urges Member States, the

[17] A/67/348.

relevant entities of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to provide the necessary support to ensure the success of the Conference and its preparatory process;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-eighth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development".

United Nations A/C.2/67/L.19

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 October 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (b)
Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Algeria:* draft resolution

Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados Programme of Action),[2] the Mauritius Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Mauritius Strategy),[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),[5] including chapter VII on the sustainable development of small island developing States,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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Recalling the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[6] held in New York on 24 and 25 September 2010,

Recalling also its resolution 66/198 of 22 December 2011 and all its previous resolutions on the subject,

Welcoming the outcome document on sustainable development entitled "The future we want" of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012,[7] the particular emphasis given to small island developing States in the outcome document, including the call for the convening of a third international conference on small island developing States in 2014, and the invitation to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session to determine the modalities of the conference,

Reaffirming that the Commission on Sustainable Development is currently the primary intergovernmental forum for monitoring the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, while recognizing that the institutional framework for sustainable development, of which it is a central component, is currently the subject of review,

Reaffirming also that small island developing States remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities, including their small size, remoteness, narrow resource and export base and exposure to global environmental challenges and external economic shocks, including to a large range of impacts from climate change and potentially more frequent and intense natural disasters,

Noting with concern that the outcome of the Mauritius Strategy review concluded that small island developing States have made less progress than most other groupings, or even regressed, in economic terms, especially in terms of poverty reduction and debt sustainability,

Recognizing that sea-level rise and other adverse impacts of climate change continue to pose a significant risk to small island developing States and their efforts to achieve sustainable development, and for many represent the gravest of threats to their survival and viability, including for some through the loss of territory,

Recognizing also the need to promote the development of regional and national capacities for disaster risk reduction, including through early warning systems, as well as the reconstruction and rehabilitation of areas affected by natural disasters, including through the further implementation of the internationally agreed framework for disaster risk reduction, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[8]

Reiterating the concern that in spite of the progress achieved by small island developing States in the areas of gender, health, education and the environment, the overall progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been uneven,

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[6] Resolution 65/2.

[7] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[8] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.

Taking note of the Leaders' Declaration[9] adopted at the meeting of the Heads of State and Government of small island developing States, held in New York on 27 September 2012,

1. *Notes* the reports of the Secretary-General on the review of United Nations system support to small island developing States[10] and on the concrete recommendations to enhance the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;[11]

2. *Reiterates* the urgent need for the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

3. *Decides* to convene, in 2014, the third international conference on small island developing States as called for in the outcome document entitled "The future we want",[7] which will include a high-level segment to build on the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, and also in the relevant chapter of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation regarding small island developing States, recognizing the importance of coordinated, balanced and integrated actions to address the sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States;

4. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Samoa to host the third international conference on small island developing States in 2014;

5. *Decides* that the international conference on small island developing States should:

(a) Seek a renewed political commitment by the international community to effectively address the special needs and vulnerabilities of small island developing States by focusing on practical and pragmatic actions for the further implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, inter alia, through the mobilization of new, additional and predictable resources and assistance from developed countries and other partners for small island developing States;

(b) Assess the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy;

(c) Identify new and emerging challenges and opportunities for the sustainable development of small island developing States and the means to address them, including through the strengthening of collaborative partnerships between small island developing States and the international community;

(d) Identify important priorities for the sustainable development of small island developing States to be integrated into the post-2015 global development agenda;

6. *Notes* the efforts to implement the Barbados Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels and the need for regional and global

[9] Available from http://aosis.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/2012-AOSIS-Leaders-Declaration.pdf.

[10] A/66/218.

[11] A/66/278.

institutions to continue to supplement the efforts being made at the national level, inter alia, through the provision of adequate financial and technical support;

7. *Urges* continued and enhanced efforts to assist small island developing States in implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, and calls for a strengthening of United Nations system support to small island developing States in keeping with the multiple ongoing and emerging challenges faced by those States in achieving sustainable development;

8. *Invites* the Commission on Sustainable Development, at its twentieth session, to consider its role in the preparatory process for the third international conference on small island developing States and to ensure a smooth transition to the high-level political forum;

9. *Decides* to convene, in 2013, national and regional preparatory meetings of small island developing States in the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea regions, the Caribbean region and the Pacific region, as well as an interregional preparatory meeting for small island developing States to identify and develop inputs for the above-mentioned international conference that is specific to small island developing States;

10. *Calls on* the United Nations system in general and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, through its Small Island Developing States Unit, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, within their respective mandates and existing resources, to organize, facilitate and provide necessary support to the international conference in 2014 on small island developing States at the national, regional and international levels;

11. *Decides* to convene, towards the end of 2013 and/or early in 2014, an intergovernmental preparatory committee, which will hold no more than four five-day preparatory meetings, and to take a decision on the organizational aspects, date of the third international conference on small island developing States and the duration and dates of the preparatory committee meetings during its sixty-eighth session;

12. *Agrees* that the third international conference on small island developing States will be convened at the highest level for the adoption of the outcome document of the conference;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the regional, interregional preparatory meetings and the preparatory conferences for the third international conference on small island developing States in the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 2013 and 2014;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements to guarantee the convening of the third international conference on small island developing States and preparatory meetings and the effective participation of developing countries, in particular delegations from small island developing States;

15. *Decides* that the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the supplementary arrangements established for the Commission on Sustainable Development by the Council in its decisions 1993/215 of 12 February 1993 and 1995/201 of 8 February 1995, applied to all

Member States and other participants, as was the practice in the preparatory committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, will be applied to the regional and interregional meetings and the preparatory meetings for the third international conference on small island developing States;

16. *Invites* all Member States and States members of the specialized agencies, relevant regional and international agencies and organizations and the major groups identified in Agenda 21,[12] in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Commission on Sustainable Development,[13] and the rules of procedure of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[14] as well as the established practices of the Commission, to participate fully in the activities identified for the further implementation of and effective follow-up to the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy and in the preparations for the third international conference on small island developing States;

17. *Calls for* the participation of associate members of regional commissions, in the preparatory process therefore, as observers, in the same capacity specified for their participation in the global conferences on the sustainable development of small island developing States, held in 1994 and 2005;

18. *Calls on* the Secretary-General, in consultation with small island developing States, to appoint a Secretary-General for the third international conference at the earliest possible time;

19. *Urges* international and bilateral donors as well as the private sector, financial institutions, foundations and other donors in a position to do so to support the preparations for the third international conference on small island developing States through voluntary contributions to the trust fund in support of preparations for the conference, and to support the participation of representatives of developing countries, including the coverage of economy class air tickets, daily subsistence and terminal expenses, and invites voluntary contributions to support the participation of developing countries in the regional and international preparatory processes and the conference itself;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States";

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[12] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II. The major groups are women, young people, indigenous people and their communities, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, workers and their trade unions, business and industry, including transnational corporations, the scientific and technological community and farmers.

[13] See E/5975/Rev.1.

[14] A/CONF.199/2 and Corr.1.

United Nations A/C.2/67/L.20

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 October 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (d)
Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Algeria:* draft resolution

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008, 64/73 of 7 December 2009 and 66/200 of 22 December 2011 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind,

Recalling also the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[1] including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[3] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[4] the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5] the outcome of the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[2] Resolution 55/2.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[5] Resolution 60/1.

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thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention and of the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 15 December 2007,[6] and the outcomes of all the sessions, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[7] the Mauritius Declaration[8] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[9] the political declaration on Africa's development needs[10] and the New Partnership for Africa's Development[11] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,[12]

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of 2012, entitled "The future we want",[13]

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and also reaffirming that such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner,

Reaffirming the financial obligations of developed country parties and other developed parties included in annex II to the Convention under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol,

1. *Takes note* of the outcome of the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted in Durban, South Africa, by the Government of South Africa from 28 November to 11 December 2011;[14]

2. *Recognizes* the need to build on the existing political momentum with a view to achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention through the urgent implementation of its provisions;

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[6] FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1 and 2.

[7] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[8] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[9] Ibid., annex II.

[10] Resolution 63/1.

[11] Resolution 57/2.

[12] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. II.

[13] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[14] FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/10/Add.1 and 2.

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Durban and its follow-up;[15]

4. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change;

5. *Stresses* that the international community, particularly the developed countries, given their historical responsibility, needs to take the lead in addressing this challenge within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and in accordance with its principles and provisions, in particular the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and provide financial and technological support to developing countries;

6. *Underlines* the importance of achieving an ambitious, substantive, holistic and balanced outcome through the ongoing negotiations at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

7. *Notes with appreciation* that the Government of Qatar will host the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in Doha from 26 November to 7 December 2012;

8. *Encourages* Member States to approach the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha with optimism and determination, with a view to achieving the full implementation of the outcome of the Conference held in Durban;

9. *Emphasizes* that a legally binding second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol is critical and must be the key deliverable of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha, and that its goals must be ambitious in terms of emission reductions and that it shall begin on 1 January 2013 in order to avoid any gap between the first and the second commitment periods;

10. *Reaffirms* the need to reach a successful and comprehensive outcome at the United Nations Conference on Climate Change in Doha, and stresses the importance of the full implementation of the delicate package endorsed by the United Nations Conference on Climate Change in Durban in all its aspects, including the achievement of a high quality, legal second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, as well as the successful conclusion of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, in line with the Bali Action Plan[16] and the substantive progress made in the Cancun and Durban decisions, incorporating comparable ambitious targets for parties not included in annex I to the Kyoto Protocol, and addressing in a balanced and effective manner the issues of adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology and capacity-building;

11. *Calls upon* all parties to preserve the architecture of the Convention, cautions against any attempt to renegotiate or interpret the Convention or its principles, and stresses that the negotiations under the Convention should not

[15] A/67/295, sect. I.

[16] FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1, decision 1/CP.13.

unravel the existing climate change architecture from binding obligations to a "pledge and review" approach for annex I parties;

12. *Emphasizes* that progress in the Durban Platform is critical for taking the Convention forward, but that work must ensure a strong linkage between mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, in a balanced manner, as reflected in the Convention, and underlines that all tracks under the Convention must progress in an expeditious, ambitious and effective manner and that such progress should reflect the linkages between mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation that are embedded in the Convention;

13. *Calls upon* all annex I parties to fulfil their commitments relating to mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity-building under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol;

14. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2013-2014;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind".

United Nations A/C.2/67/L.21

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
1 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (g)
Sustainable development: report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session

Algeria:* draft resolution

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session and implementation of the environment pillar in the context of General Assembly resolution 66/288

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/242 of 28 July 1999, 55/200 of 20 December 2000, 57/251 of 20 December 2002, 64/204 of 21 December 2009, 65/162 of 20 December 2010, 66/203 of 22 December 2011 and other previous resolutions relating to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Reaffirming the mandate contained in resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, which established the United Nations Environment Programme, and other relevant resolutions that reinforce its mandate, as well as the 1997 Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme of 7 February 1997[1] and the Malmö Ministerial Declaration of 31 May 2000,[2]

Recalling all previous resolutions relating to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/52/25), annex, decision 19/1, annex.

[2] Ibid., *Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/55/25), annex I, decision SS.VI/1, annex.

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Taking into account Agenda 21[3] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),[4]

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[5] and its principles,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[6]

Recalling also the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building,[7]

Committed to the strengthening of international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development as well as coordination within the United Nations system,

Recalling the outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[8] of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held from 20 to 22 June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in which the Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives invited the General Assembly to adopt, at its sixty-seventh session, a resolution strengthening and upgrading the United Nations Environment Programme, in the manner outlined in paragraph 88, subparagraphs a to h, of the outcome document,

Recalling also that in its resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012 the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[8] of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,

Reiterating the need for secure, stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for the United Nations Environment Programme, and underlining the need to consider the adequate reflection of all the administrative and management costs of the Programme in the context of the United Nations regular budget,

Reiterating also that capacity-building and technology support to developing countries in environment-related fields are important components of the work of the United Nations Environment Programme,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session and the decisions contained therein;[9]

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[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[5] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[6] Resolution 60/1.

[7] UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

[8] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/67/25).

2. *Reiterates* the continuing need for the United Nations Environment Programme to conduct up-to-date, comprehensive, scientifically credible and policy-relevant global environment assessments, in close consultation with Member States, in order to support decision-making processes at all levels, takes note in this regard the fifth report in the Global Environment Outlook series and its related summary[10] for policymakers, and stresses the need to enhance the policy relevance of the Outlook by, inter alia, identifying policy options to speed up the achievement of the internationally agreed goals and to inform global and regional processes and meetings where progress towards the agreed goals are discussed;

3. *Also reiterates* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of the United Nations Environment Programme, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of the Programme and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the Programme and to the other United Nations organizations and entities in Nairobi;

4. *Decides*:

(a) To strengthen and upgrade the United Nations Environment Programme in the manner set out in subparagraphs a to h of paragraph 88 of the outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[8] as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012;

(b) To establish universal membership at the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, and mandates it, at its first plenary session to be held in 2013, to implement the provisions of paragraph 88 (a to h);

(c) To request the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary steps to provide support for the full and effective participation of all developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that at least 2 per cent of the resources included in his proposed budget for the 2014-2015 biennium are allocated to the United Nations Environment Programme;

6. *Encourages* donors to increase voluntary funding to the United Nations Environment Programme;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Report of the Governing Body of the United Nations Environment Programme at its twenty-seventh session" for endorsement by the General Assembly.

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[10] United Nations Environment Programme, *Global Environmental Outlook 5: Environment for the Future We Want* (Nairobi, 2012).

United Nations A/C.2/67/L.22

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
1 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 21
Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Algeria:* draft resolution

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in Vancouver, Canada, in 1976,[1] which formed the basis for national action and international cooperation in the field of human settlements,

Recalling also the Habitat Agenda[2] and the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements[3] as the main outcomes of the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held in 1996, which established the twin goals of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world, and adopted a global plan of action to attain those goals,

Recalling further relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda and human settlements,

Deeply concerned that the progress made in meeting and even surpassing Millennium Development Goal 7, target 11, has not been sufficient to counter the growth of slums in the developing world,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum), chap. II.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[3] Ibid., annex I.

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Acknowledging that, while significant progress has been made in implementing the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda, there are emerging challenges that have greatly increased in significance, such as unprecedented urban population growth in the developing world, the generation of significant levels of greenhouse gases by cities, the adverse effects of climate change on cities, including the increased frequency and intensity of natural disasters, the growing prevalence of civil conflicts, insecurity and crime affecting urban areas, and increasing social and economic exclusion and inequality,

Recognizing that these challenges may have consequences for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, other internationally agreed development goals and sustainable development, as well as negative impacts on housing, infrastructure, basic services and the quality of life in cities, and that the urban poor, especially people living in vulnerable situations, including women and children, will be among those most affected by these impacts,

Recognizing also that the ongoing discussions on cities as engines of economic growth and on responding to climate change should not eclipse the fact that current urban development paradigms are failing to address basic human rights in terms of security of tenure and access to water, sanitation and electricity,

Underlining that, in view of the current rapid urbanization process, the development and promotion of adequate urban infrastructure and basic services, as well as effective urban planning and design, are of utmost importance for the creation of socially inclusive, economically prosperous and energy-efficient cities that maximize the benefits of agglomeration economies, minimize the demand for urban mobility and transport and provide the conditions necessary for job creation and urban economic growth,

Recognizing that the major urban changes currently taking place also provide an opportunity to revisit the global urban agenda from a future-oriented perspective and to enhance political commitment towards sustainable urban development by promoting effective strategies that encompass the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, within the context of an integrated and balanced approach,

Bearing in mind the need to review the continuing relevance to sustainable urban development of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium[4] and other internationally agreed development goals relevant to human settlements, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[5] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[6] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[7] as well as the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[8]

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[4] Resolution S-25/2, annex.

[5] Resolution 55/2.

[6] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[8] Resolution 66/288, annex.

Noting the ongoing review of the governance structure of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), which aims to improve its transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness,

Recalling its resolution 64/207 of 21 December 2009, by which it took note of the recommendation made by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 22/1 of 3 April 2009[9] and, having considered the question of convening in 2016 a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III), requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on that question, in collaboration with the Governing Council, for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session,

Recalling also its resolution 66/207 of 22 December 2011, by which it decided to convene in 2016, in line with the bidecennial cycle (1976, 1996 and 2016), a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III) to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable urbanization that should focus on the implementation of a "New Urban Agenda", which should build on the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and the outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and summits, and by which it decided to consider before the end of 2012 the scope, modalities, format and organization of the third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III), in a most efficient and effective manner,

Recalling further its invitation to the Secretary-General to appoint the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to serve as Secretary-General of the third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development and to act as focal point on behalf of the United Nations system,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda[10] and on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);[11]

2. *Reaffirms its decision* to convene the third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III) at the summit level in the first half of 2016 for a duration of no more than five days, and in this regard accepts with gratitude the generous offer of the Government of [ ] to host the summit in [ ] 2016;

3. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to serve as Secretary-General of the third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development and to act as focal point on behalf of the United Nations system;

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[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/64/8), annex I, sect. B.

[10] See A/67/316.

[11] A/67/263.

4. *Decides* that the conference will be called the "World Summit on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)", that it will be organized at the highest possible level, including Heads of State and Government or other high-level representatives, and that its theme will be "Sustainable urban development: the future of urbanization";

5. *Also decides* to establish a preparatory committee for the World Summit, which will be open to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of the European Union in its capacity as observer, Habitat Agenda partners, including local authorities, and members of other organizations of the United Nations system, including funds and programmes;

6. *Further decides* that the World Summit should focus on the identification of accomplishments, new challenges, opportunities and areas where further efforts are needed through the implementation of a new urban agenda that builds on the principles and gains achieved through the Habitat Agenda,[2] the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium[4] and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,[5] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[6] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,[7] and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[8] and on action-oriented decisions relevant to those areas, and that should result in renewed political commitment to and support for sustainable urban development and housing, consistent with, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;

7. *Decides* to integrate into the preparatory process for the World Summit the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, in particular those elements that relate to sustainable cities and human settlements;

8. *Also decides* that the World Summit will result in a concise and focused political document that will ensure a balanced integration of the three pillars of sustainable development while effectively addressing poverty and simultaneously harnessing the economic development potential of cities;

9. *Encourages* effective contributions from, and the active participation of, all national and local governments and other Habitat Agenda partners at all stages of the preparatory process;

10. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit shall hold an organizational meeting and three sessions as follows:

(a) The organizational meeting of the Preparatory Committee will be held in 2013, back to back with the twenty-fourth session of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat;

(b) The first session of the Preparatory Committee will be held in 2014, after the seventh session of the World Urban Forum;

(c) The second session of the Preparatory Committee will be held in 2015, back to back with the twenty-fifth session of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat;

(d) The third and final session of the Preparatory Committee, at which Member States are to conclude negotiations on the draft outcome document, will be held in 2016, prior to the World Summit;

11. *Also decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall undertake a comprehensive review and assessment of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, with the documentation being prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with relevant international organizations on the basis of the results of national assessments and regional preparatory meetings, as well as contributions by Habitat Agenda partners;

12. *Further decides* that the Preparatory Committee should:

(a) Have a common approach to support regional and subregional preparatory meetings, to be held in conjunction with meetings of regional and subregional intergovernmental bodies, wherever possible;

(b) Invite the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of other relevant intergovernmental organizations who may participate in the World Summit, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation, and to submit the list to Member States for consideration on a non-objection basis in accordance with past practice;

(c) Invite the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council who may participate in the World Summit, and to submit the list to Member States for consideration on a non-objection basis in accordance with past practice;

(d) Propose a provisional agenda for the World Summit on the basis of the results of the preparatory activities carried out at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, taking into account also the input of Habitat Agenda partners;

(e) Propose rules and procedures for the participation of representatives of Habitat Agenda partners in the World Summit, taking into account the rules and procedures applied at the Habitat II Conference;

(f) Undertake any other functions that may be required as part of the preparatory process;

13. *Decides* that, at its organizational meeting to be held in 2013, the Preparatory Committee will:

(a) Elect, from among all States, a Bureau composed of ten members, with two representatives from each of the geographical groups, one of whom would be elected Chair and the others Vice-Chairs, and one of whom would also act as the Rapporteur;

(b) Consider progress in preparatory activities carried out at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, as well as by Habitat Agenda partners;

(c) Decide, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 10 above, on the specific dates of the future sessions of the Preparatory Committee;

(d) Consider a process for setting the agenda and determining possible sub-themes for the World Summit in a timely manner;

14. *Also decides* that the concise and focused political document prepared by the Preparatory Committee should be submitted for further consideration and adoption by the World Summit and that the document should reinvigorate, at the highest political level, the global commitment to partnership and a higher level of international solidarity and to the accelerated implementation of the new urban agenda;

15. *Stresses* that the preparatory meetings and the World Summit itself should be transparent and provide for the effective participation of and input from Governments and regional and international organizations, including financial institutions, and Habitat Agenda partners, including local authorities;

16. *Decides* to establish a trust fund for the World Summit, urges international and bilateral donors and countries in a position to do so to support the preparations for the bidecennial review through voluntary contributions to the trust fund and to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the regional and international preparatory process and the World Summit itself, and encourages voluntary contributions to support the participation of Habitat Agenda partners from developing countries in the regional and international preparatory processes and the World Summit itself;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend support to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat as the Secretary-General of the World Summit and head of its secretariat;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate support to the work of the preparatory process and the World Summit, ensuring inter-agency participation and coherence as well as the efficient use of resources;

19. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to support, as appropriate, national preparations for the World Summit, upon the request of national authorities;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the state of preparations for the World Summit for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)";

22. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session an item entitled "Progress report on the state of preparations for the World Summit on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)".

United Nations A/C.2/67/L.23

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 October 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 18 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Algeria:* draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/178 of 21 December 2001, 57/235 of 20 December 2002, 58/197 of 23 December 2003, 63/203 of 19 December 2008 and 66/185 of 22 December 2011 on international trade and development,

Noting its resolutions 59/221 of 22 December 2004, 60/184 of 22 December 2005, 61/186 of 20 December 2006, 62/184 of 19 December 2007, 64/188 of 21 December 2009 and 65/142 of 20 December 2010 on international trade and development,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] as well as the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development[2] and the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[3] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[5]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] Resolution 63/239, annex.

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Please recycle

Recalling also the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,[6]

Recalling further the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[7]

Recalling the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and its outcome documents,[8]

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[9]

Recalling further the thirteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Doha from 21 to 26 April 2012, and its outcome documents,[10]

Reaffirming the value of multilateralism to the global trading system and the commitment to achieving a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment generation in all sectors, and emphasizing that bilateral and regional trading arrangements should contribute and be complementary to the goals of the multilateral trading system,

Reiterating that development concerns form an integral part of the Doha Development Agenda, which places the needs and interests of all developing countries, including least developed countries, at the heart of the Doha Work Programme,[11]

Noting that agriculture lags behind the manufacturing sector in the process of the establishment of multilateral disciplines and in the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers and that, since most of the poor in developing countries make their living from agriculture, the livelihood and standards of living of many of them are seriously jeopardized by the serious distortions in production and trade in agricultural products caused by protectionism, in particular through export subsidies and trade-distorting domestic support measures,

Recalling the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-importing Developing Countries,[12]

Recognizing the importance of competition policies and legislation in order to enhance the international competitiveness of developing countries,

Expressing deep concern about the adverse impacts, particularly on development, of the ongoing world financial and economic crisis, cognizant that the

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[6] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[7] See resolution 65/1.

[8] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chaps. I and II.

[9] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[10] See TD/500 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

[11] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[12] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh, on 15 April 1994* (GATT Secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

global economy is entering a challenging new phase with significant downside risks, including the turbulence in global financial and commodity markets and widespread fiscal strains, that threaten the global economic recovery, and stressing the need to continue to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and the need for continuing efforts to reform and strengthen the international financial system,

Noting that while some developing countries have been the main contributors to recent global economic growth, the economic crisis has reduced their capacity to withstand further shocks, recalling the commitments made to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, and reaffirming the need to work cooperatively to meet development commitments to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

Concerned that excessively expansionary monetary policies and the ensuing competitive currency devaluations pursued by developed countries have an effect equivalent to across-the-board export subsidy and a generalized increase in import tariffs, which thus nullify or impair existing World Trade Organization market access commitments and further hinder the capacity of developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board[13] and the report of the Secretary-General;[14]

2. *Reaffirms* that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth, and also reaffirms the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to resist protectionist tendencies and to rectify any trade-distorting measures already taken that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing countries, to fully utilize their policy space and other flexibilities consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments and obligations;

4. *Expresses serious concern* at the lack of progress in the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations, reiterates the call for the necessary flexibility and political will in order to break the current impasse in the negotiations, and in this regard calls for a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Agenda multilateral trade negotiations, in keeping with the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration,[11] the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization[15] and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005;[16]

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[13] A/67/15 (Parts I-IV). For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/67/15).

[14] A/67/184.

[15] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579.

[16] Ibid., document WT/MIN(05)/DEC.

5. *Recognizes* the importance of the decision adopted at the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Geneva in December 2011, to allow members of that organization to provide preferential treatment to services and suppliers from the least developed countries;[17]

6. *Welcomes* the convening of the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, to be held in Bali, Indonesia in the first week of December 2013;

7. *Reaffirms* the commitments made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization relating to the least developed countries,[11] and encourages developed countries and developing countries, declaring themselves in a position to do so, to take steps towards the goal of realizing the timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

8. *Emphasizes* the full, timely and effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020;[8]

9. *Reaffirms* the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-importing Developing Countries,[12] including by providing technical and financial assistance to such countries to improve their agricultural productivity and infrastructure;

10. *Stresses* that, in order for the Doha Round to be concluded satisfactorily, the negotiations should strengthen the rules and disciplines in the area of agriculture, eliminate agricultural export subsidies, substantially reduce the domestic measures of support that affect the interest of developing countries and promote enhanced market access for them, in a balanced and development-oriented outcome, while adhering to the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

11. *Also stresses* the need to remove food export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial, humanitarian purposes by the World Food Programme, and to not impose them in the future;

12. *Recognizes* the particular challenges that may be faced by small, vulnerable economies to fully benefit from the multilateral trading system in a manner commensurate with their special circumstances, and in this regard encourages progress in the implementation of the World Trade Organization work programme on small economies, as mandated in the 2001 Doha Ministerial Declaration and the 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration, which supports their efforts towards sustainable development;

13. *Stresses* the need to identify and address the differential impact of trade policies on women and men, incorporate gender perspectives in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of trade policies, develop strategies to expand trade opportunities for women producers and facilitate the active participation of women

[17] Ibid., document WT/L/847.

in national, regional and international trade decision-making structures and processes;

14. *Reaffirms* the commitment to address the special development needs of and the challenges faced by landlocked developing countries, and calls for the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,[18] in accordance with the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action;[19]

15. *Expresses deep concern* at the imposition of laws and other forms of coercive economic measures, including unilateral sanctions, against developing countries, which undermine international law and the rules of the World Trade Organization and also severely threaten freedom of trade and investment, and in this regard urges States to refrain from enacting and implementing such measures that hamper the full achievement of economic and social development, as well as trade in developing countries;

16. *Notes* the holding in Geneva on 18 and 19 July 2011 of the Third Global Review of Aid for Trade, aimed at reviewing progress achieved and identifying additional measures needed to support developing and least developed countries in building their supply and export capacities, and stresses the need to implement the aid-for-trade commitments;

17. *Recognizes* that South-South trade should be strengthened, notes that enhanced market access between developing countries can play a positive role in stimulating South-South trade, and in this regard, inter alia, takes note of the conclusion of the third round of the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries, by the adoption, on 15 December 2010, of the São Paulo Round Protocol;[20]

18. *Reiterates* the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, invites the Conference to continue working to enhance its contribution in its three major pillars, namely, consensus-building, research and policy analysis, and technical assistance, and calls upon the international community to work towards the strengthening of the Conference;

19. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue, in accordance with its mandate, to monitor and assess the evolution of the international trading system and of trends in international trade from a development perspective, and in particular to analyse issues of concern to developing countries, placing greater emphasis on practical solutions, to undertake policy analysis,

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[18] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

[19] See resolution 63/2.

[20] United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, document SPR/NC/FOZ/3.

including from a gender perspective, to work with all relevant stakeholders and to support developing countries in building productive national capacities and international competitiveness, including through technical assistance activities;

20. *Welcomes* the convening and the outcomes of the thirteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development[10] on the theme "Development-centred globalization: towards inclusive and sustainable growth and development";

21. *Recognizes* the role of the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and developments in the multilateral trading system, including their impact on women and men, under the sub-item entitled "International trade and development" of the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions";

23. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Director-General of the World Trade Organization.

United Nations A/C.2/67/L.24

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
1 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 18 ( )
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Algeria:* draft resolution

International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, both entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity", as well as its resolutions 57/241 of 20 December 2002, 58/202 of 23 December 2003, 59/222 of 22 December 2004, 60/186 of 22 December 2005, 61/187 of 20 December 2006, 62/185 of 19 December 2007, 63/205 of 19 December 2008, 64/190 of 21 December 2009, 65/143 of 20 December 2010 and 66/187 of 22 December 2011,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[3] Agenda 21,[4] the Programme for the Further

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

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Please recycle

Implementation of Agenda 21[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[6]

Recalling further the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,[7]

Recalling the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,[8]

Recalling also the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[9]

Recalling further the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012 and its outcome document entitled "The future we want",[10]

Recognizing the work undertaken by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, and taking note of its progress report,[11] and reiterating the need to ensure proper follow-up to the outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and the decision to explore the most efficient modalities for the intergovernmental follow-up process of that Conference,

Expressing deep concern over the adverse impact of the ongoing world financial and economic crisis on developing countries, which highlighted long-standing systemic fragilities and inequalities in the global financial markets, and stressing that the recovery has been threatened by new circumstances, including the deepening and widespread fiscal strains in the economies of developed countries, as well as the excessively expansionary monetary policies pursued by central banks of developed countries, and that the systemic problems facing the global economy have to be resolved, including through the full accomplishment of the reform of the global financial system and architecture,

Expressing deep concern also over the future possible impacts on developing countries of the current sovereign debt crisis in Europe, which is costly and disruptive, including for employment and productive investment, and is being followed by cuts in public spending,

Noting that, while some developing countries have been the main contributors to recent global economic growth, the economic crisis has reduced their capacity to withstand further shocks, recalling the commitments made to support strong,

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[5] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[6] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[7] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[8] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[9] Resolution 65/1.

[10] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[11] A/64/884.

sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, and reaffirming the need to work cooperatively to meet development commitments to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

Reaffirming the purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in its Charter, including to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of, inter alia, an economic and social character and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends, and reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development,

Emphasizing the urgent need for the United Nations to assume a central and proactive role in global economic governance, and reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development,

Reiterating that the international financial system should support sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development, the creation of jobs and efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger in developing countries, while allowing for the coherent mobilization of all sources of financing for development,

Recalling the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,[12] and recognizing, in this context, that the international financial system should be supportive, as appropriate, of the special needs and priorities of the least developed countries, and that the international financial and trade architecture should be supportive of and responsive to the special needs and priorities of the least developed countries and that there should be enhanced coordination and coherence among the different policy areas of the international development architecture, including official development assistance, trade, foreign direct investment, debt and finance, taking into account new and emerging challenges,

Stressing the importance of commitment to ensuring sound domestic financial sectors, which make a vital contribution to national development efforts, as an important component of an international financial architecture that is supportive of development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[13]

2. *Reiterates* the urgent need and commitment to enhance the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems and the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness in order to complement national development efforts to ensure sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Stresses* the need to act decisively to tackle the challenges confronting the global economy in order to ensure balanced, sustainable, inclusive and equitable global growth with full and productive employment and quality jobs, and also stresses the need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources in order to promote full and productive employment and decent work for all;

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[12] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. II.

[13] A/67/187.

4. *Expresses serious alarm* over the substantial increase in the financial stability risks of many developed economies, and in particular their high structural fragilities in financing sovereign debt created in part as a result of transferring private risk to the public sector, and calls for urgent and coherent solutions to reduce sovereign risk in developed economies to prevent contagion and to mitigate its impact on the international financial system;

5. *Notes with concern* that the ongoing economic and financial crisis continues to threaten growth, productive investments and jobs in developing countries;

6. *Notes* the important efforts undertaken nationally, regionally and internationally to respond to the challenges posed by the financial and economic crisis, and recognizes that more needs to be done in order to ensure a full return to growth with full and productive employment and quality jobs, to reform and strengthen financial systems, to create strong, sustained and balanced global growth and to ensure sustainable development;

7. *Also notes* that the United Nations, on the basis of its universal membership and legitimacy, provides a unique and key forum for discussing international economic issues and their impact on development, and reaffirms that the United Nations is well positioned to participate in various reform processes aimed at improving and strengthening the effective functioning of the international financial system and architecture, while recognizing that the United Nations and the international financial institutions have complementary mandates which make the coordination of their actions crucial;

8. *Recalls*, in this regard, the resolve to strengthen the coordination of the United Nations system and multilateral financial, trade and development institutions so as to support economic growth, poverty eradication, the creation of jobs and sustainable development worldwide, on the basis of a clear understanding of and respect for their mandates and governance structures;

9. *Also recalls* that countries must have the flexibility necessary to implement countercyclical measures and to pursue tailored and targeted responses to the crisis, and calls for conditionalities to be streamlined to ensure that they are timely, tailored and targeted and that they support developing countries in the face of financial, economic and development challenges;

10. *Further recalls*, in this regard, the improvement of the lending framework of the International Monetary Fund through, inter alia, streamlined conditions and the creation of more flexible instruments, such as a precautionary and liquidity line, while also noting that new and ongoing programmes should not contain unwarranted procyclical conditionalities;

11. *Urges* the multilateral development banks to continue to move forward on flexible, concessional, fast-disbursing and front-loaded instruments that will substantially and quickly assist developing countries facing financing gaps in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, taking into consideration the individual absorptive capacities and debt sustainability of those countries;

12. *Notes with concern* that both private and official capital flows to developing countries remain unpredictable;

13. *Recognizes* the role of private capital flows in mobilizing financing for development, stresses the challenges posed by excessive short-term capital inflows to many developing countries, recognizes the necessary policy space for the adoption of macroprudential and capital control measures available to mitigate the impact of volatile capital flows, and requests the Secretary-General to take this into account in preparing his report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Notes* that countries can seek to negotiate, as a last resort, on a case-by case basis and through existing frameworks, agreements on temporary debt standstills between debtors and creditors in order to help to mitigate the adverse impacts of the crisis and to stabilize macroeconomic developments;

15. *Encourages* the establishment of international statutory mechanisms to facilitate timely debt restructuring and debt resolution and to provide greater clarity concerning the rules by which sovereign debt restructuring and debt resolution will occur, thereby contributing to international financial stability;

16. *Reaffirms* the importance of ensuring the full participation of developing countries in international economic and financial decision-making and norm-setting, and in this regard takes note of important but still insufficient decisions on reform of the governance structures, quotas and voting rights of the Bretton Woods institutions, and reiterates the importance of a much more ambitious reform process of the governance structure of those institutions and of an accelerated road map for further reforms on the voice, participation and enhanced voting power of developing countries based on an approach that truly reflects their development mandate and delivers more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions;

17. *Notes*, in this regard, the decisions taken by the World Bank Group on voice and participation and further institutional reforms to meet new challenges, and the addition of the twenty-fifth Chair to the Boards of Executive Directors of the World Bank Group, looks forward to progress in its institutional reforms, and calls for the swift implementation of the 2010 quota and governance reform of the International Monetary Fund;

18. *Stresses* the importance of the comprehensive review of the quota formula to better reflect the current realities and ensure the full voice and participation of developing countries in a manner that results in a meaningful increase in the quota shares of developing countries, without such an increase coming at the expense of other developing countries;

19. *Reiterates* the importance of an open, transparent and merit-based process for selecting the heads of the International Monetary Fund and other international financial institutions;

20. *Emphasizes* the need for more government action and public surveillance so as to ensure an appropriate regulation of the market that promotes the public interest, and in this regard recognizes the need to better regulate financial markets to promote economic stability and ensure the soundness of the financial system and its correspondence with the real economy;

21. *Stresses* that the current international reserve system based on a single national currency contributes to economic imbalances and market instability, takes note of proposals for reforming the current system, including with regard to the functions of expanded special drawing rights, encourages continued discussion on

this issue, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed study on the feasibility of a more efficient and equitable reserve system, including a stronger role for regional commercial and reserve arrangements, and contingent facilities for balance of payments problems;

22. *Reiterates* that effective, inclusive multilateral surveillance should be at the centre of crisis prevention efforts, and stresses the need to continue strengthening surveillance of financial policies of countries;

23. *Stresses* in this regard the need to strengthen intergovernmental and independent surveillance of developed countries' financial policies and their impact, inter alia, on international interest rates, exchange rates and capital flows, including private and public financing in developing countries;

24. *Recognizes* the need for better coordination of financial and economic policies at the international level to tackle pressing financial and economic challenges;

25. *Stresses* the need to increase information-sharing, transparency and the use of objective criteria in the construction and evaluation of debt scenarios, including an assessment of domestic public and private debt, in order to ensure the achievement of development goals, recognizes that credit-rating agencies play a significant role in the provision of information, including the assessment of corporate and sovereign risks, and in this regard reiterates the invitation to the President of the General Assembly to convene a thematic debate on the role of credit-rating agencies in the international financial system, and requests the Secretary-General to report on new and ongoing measures to establish new or improve existing credit-rating agencies and their capacity to accurately assess the creditworthiness of borrowers;

26. *Invites* the international financial and banking institutions to continue enhancing the transparency of risk-rating mechanisms, noting that sovereign risk assessments made by the private sector should maximize the use of strict, objective and transparent parameters, which can be facilitated by high-quality data and analysis, and encourages relevant institutions, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue their work on the issue, including its potential impact on the development prospects of developing countries;

27. *Calls upon* the multilateral, regional and subregional development banks and development funds to continue to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through coordinated action, as appropriate, stresses that strengthened regional development banks and subregional financial institutions can add flexible financial support to national and regional development efforts, thus enhancing their ownership and overall efficiency, and in this regard welcomes recent capital increases at multilateral and regional development banks and, in addition, encourages efforts to ensure that subregional development banks are adequately funded;

28. *Encourages* enhanced regional and subregional cooperation, including through regional and subregional development banks, commercial and reserve currency arrangements and other regional and subregional initiatives;

29. *Stresses* the need to continuously improve standards of corporate and public sector governance, where appropriate in a manner consistent with national legislation, including those related to accounting, auditing and measures to ensure transparency, particularly in the fiscal field, noting the disruptive effects of inadequate policies;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, to be prepared in cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions and other relevant stakeholders;

31. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".

United Nations A/C.2/67/L.25

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
2 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 18 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Algeria:* draft resolution

Follow-up to the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009, in which it endorsed the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, held in New York from 24 to 30 June 2009,

Recalling also its resolution 63/305 of 31 July 2009, in which it decided to establish an ad hoc open-ended working group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

Recalling further its decision of 13 September 2010 to take note of the progress report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[1]

Recalling the proposal, contained in the progress report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group,[1] to hold a follow-up conference on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development, as put forward by a large number of Member States for further consideration by the General Assembly,

Recalling also its resolution 65/313 of 12 September 2011, and its decision to explore further the most efficient modalities for the intergovernmental follow-up process of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, and its request to the President of the General Assembly to hold open, inclusive, timely and transparent consultations with all Member States,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/64/884.

Please recycle

Recalling further the decision of the President of the General Assembly to hold a high-level thematic debate on 17 and 18 May 2012, to contribute to the consultations among Member States regarding the follow-up process of the outcomes of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

Recalling the urgent call made by Heads of State during the high-level debate, as they stressed the need for more action by the United Nations to follow up the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

Recognizing the need to ensure proper follow-up to the outcomes of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

1. *Decides* to hold a follow-up conference on the world financial and economic crisis in May 2013, and in this regard welcomes the offer of the Government of Kazakhstan to host the conference;

2. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session under an item entitled "International Financial System and Development", a sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development".

United Nations A/C.2/67/L.26

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
2 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (i)
Sustainable development: promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

Algeria:* draft resolution

Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999 and 55/205 of 20 December 2000, and recalling also its resolutions 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003, 60/199 of 22 December 2005, 62/197 of 19 December 2007, 64/206 of 21 December 2009 and 66/206 of 22 December 2011 on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy and its resolution 65/151 of 20 December 2010 on the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All,

Recalling also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Reaffirming the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[3] and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[4]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] Resolution 66/288, annex.

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Recalling the high-level event on sustainable energy for all, which took place on 24 September 2012 during its sixty-seventh session,

Concerned that lack of access to energy and to modern energy services have a direct impact on efforts towards the achievement of poverty eradication, the greatest global challenge, as well as the achievement of Millennium Development Goals in the developing world,

Deeply concerned that over 3 billion people in developing countries rely on traditional biomass for cooking and heating, that 1.4 billion people are without electricity and that, even when energy services are available, millions of poor people are unable to pay for them,

Emphasizing that the increased use and promotion of new and renewable sources of energy for sustainable development, including solar-thermal, photovoltaic, biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, ocean and geothermal forms, could make a significant contribution towards the achievement of sustainable development and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing also the need to take urgent action to mobilize the provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and arriving in a timely manner, as well as the transfer of technology to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources, in particular new and renewable sources of energy,

Noting the work of the International Renewable Energy Agency, which aims at promoting the diffusion and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy,

Highlighting the importance of empowering developing countries as a way to achieve the rapid expansion of renewable energy worldwide,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Stresses* the need to increase the share of new and renewable sources of energy in the global energy mix, in accordance with national circumstances and capacities, with the primary objective of achieving universal access to energy for all;

3. *Recognizes* that the current share of new and renewable sources of energy in the global energy supply remains low owing to high costs and lack of access to appropriate technologies, and calls for action to achieve the economic viability of new and renewable sources of energy through enhanced research and development support, along with appropriate policy initiatives and investments at the national and international levels, with Governments working in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, in accordance with their national priorities and objectives;

4. *Calls upon* Governments to take further action to mobilize the provision of financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and the diffusion of new and existing environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as set out in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of

[5] A/67/318.

Implementation"),[3] for all sources of energy, in particular new and renewable sources of energy;

5. *Emphasizes* the need to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources for sustainable development, and takes into consideration the diversity of situations, national policies and specific needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

6. *Calls upon* Governments, as well as relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy resources, the more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which, over the longer term, could meet the growing need for energy services to achieve sustainable development;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to galvanize efforts to make universal access to energy a priority for eradicating poverty and improving the quality of life, reducing inequality and curbing environmental risks in accordance with national priorities;

8. *Encourages* the development of appropriate technologies, through enhanced research and development, that result in the most rapid reduction of the cost of new and renewable sources of energy and increase the competitiveness of those technologies;

9. *Reiterates its call* for all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors to prioritize investment on concessional and soft terms to developing countries, for research and production, in the new and renewable energy sector;

10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote the mobilization of financial resources in a stable and predictable manner, and technology transfer and technical assistance in the area of new and renewable sources of energy;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy".